



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council
Sixty-second year**

**Letter dated 12 April 2007 from the Permanent Representative of
Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 April 2007, addressed to you by Kemal Gökçeri, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Baki İlkin
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 12 April 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 February 2007, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/61/757-S/2007/102), which yet again contains well-known allegations about the presence of Turkish troops on the island, and to bring to your kind attention the following:

In the face of unfounded allegations and distortions contained in the aforementioned letter, I feel compelled, once again, to set the record straight, by reminding the Greek Cypriot representative that the only "occupation" in Cyprus is the 43-year-old usurpation and continued occupation by the Greek Cypriot side of the seat of government of the bicomunal partnership Republic of Cyprus established under the 1960 treaties.

The Greek Cypriot representative fails to recall that it was the Greek Cypriot armed onslaught in December 1963 against the Turkish Cypriot people and the bicomunal partnership order that led to the division on the island. There is no mention of the systematic campaign of atrocities, which was perpetrated against the Turkish Cypriot people until 1974, when Turkey acted in accordance with her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee in the wake of a bloody coup d'état by Greece and its collaborators in Cyprus. Turkey's presence as a Guarantor Power in Northern Cyprus, especially in the absence of a settlement, is vital for the security of the Turkish Cypriot people. This is evidenced by the fact that the Turkish military presence, as a deterrent against Greek-Greek Cypriot aggression, has preserved peace and stability in the island during the past 32 years.

It should be emphasized that, had the latest comprehensive settlement plan (Annan Plan) been accepted by the Greek Cypriot side, except for the symbolic number envisaged in the Plan, the Turkish as well as Greek troops would have left and the total disarmament of the island would have taken effect.

The allegation by the Greek Cypriot representative on the legality of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus deserves also clarification. Suffice it to say that the Greek Cypriot regime or its representatives have no right to question the legality of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which was established through the free and democratic will of the Turkish Cypriot people, and over which they have no right of say whatsoever.

By levelling unfounded accusations against Turkey, as being the "aggressor", the Greek Cypriot side is in fact trying to disguise the years of torment they inflicted upon the Turkish Cypriot people and conceal their rearmament frenzy. Ever since the inception of the Joint Military Doctrine with Greece in 1993, the Greek Cypriot administration has undertaken an unprecedented build-up of arms and armed forces, the latest of which is the recruitment of some 1,000 Greek mercenaries from mainland Greece to the Greek Cypriot National Guard. Together with 80,000 Greek Cypriot reservists, each of whom keeps a gun and ammunition at their homes, the cumulative number of Greek-Greek Cypriot armed personnel amounts approximately to a total of 100,000 in the island.

I would like to emphasize that the continuing militarization campaign by the Greek Cypriot side, as well as the hostile and restrictive policies directed against the Turkish Cypriot people, constitute the underlying causes of tension and mistrust in Cyprus. My Government expects that the Greek Cypriot side will be urged by the international community to abandon its anachronistic policies against the Turkish Cypriot people and to stop the arming campaign, which exacerbate tension and hinder progress towards reconciliation between the two sides.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



**General Assembly
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**General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council
Sixty-second year**

**Identical letters dated 16 April 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of Israeli violations between 1 and 7 April 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 16 April 2007 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
and the President of the Security Council**

Information summary

**Re: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and activities from 1 to
7 April 2007, inclusive**

Air violations

On 3 April 2007, at 1405 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the eastern sector of the South and circled over Tallat al-Hamamis. At 1430 hours, military aircraft overflew al-Naqurah at high altitude.

On 4 April 2007, between 0835 hours and 1400 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the western Bekaa in a north-easterly direction as far as Rayyaq and circled overhead. It then left Lebanese airspace over the town of Rashaya.

Between 0820 hours and 1225 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre in an easterly direction and circled over the South. It then left Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre.

On 7 April 2007, between 2058 hours and 2340 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sarafand in a north-easterly direction as far as Beirut, and then returned in a southerly direction and circled between Sarafand and Beirut. It then left Lebanese airspace over al-Naqurah.

Sea violations

On 4 April 2007, at 1515 hours, an enemy Israeli military launch fired several bursts of medium-machine-gun fire in the open sea off Ras al-Naqurah.

On 7 April 2007, at 0459 hours, an enemy Israeli military launch fired a flare bomb in the open sea off Ras al-Naqurah.

Field violations

On 6 April 2007, at 1900 hours, four enemy Israeli forces personnel were seen in the Lebanese part of the town of Ghajar, which overlooks the al-Wazzani bridge. They departed after five minutes.

On 7 April 2007, between 1330 hours and 1400 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired several bursts of medium-machine-gun fire from their position in Ruwaysat al-'Alam (inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands) in the direction of Birkat al-Naqqar.

Israeli activities

On 4 April 2007, at 0845 hours, the enemy army discharged light-weapons fire in Qafwah farm inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands. At 1300 hours, it discharged similar fire in the area around its position east of Markaba.